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REVIEW OF THE IMPLEMENTATION, MAINTENANCE, IMPROVEMENT AND UTILIZATION OF THE GENERALIZED SYSTEM OF PREFERENCES

Sixteenth general report on the implementation of the generalized system of preferences

Report by the UNCTAD secretariat

Addendum

This addendum contains explanatory notes to annex I which are missing in the main document.

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Explanatory notes

LDC Signifies one of the 47 countries recognized as least developed among developing countries by the United Nations General Assembly

MED Signifies a Mediterranean country which enjoys also special preferences or special tariff treatment under an association or other preferential agreement with EEC

ACP Signifies an African, Caribbean or Pacific country signatory of the Lomé Convention

CBI Signifies a country which enjoys special preferences from the United States under the Caribbean Basin Initiative

Notes

(*) Countries which have not yet notified the preference-giving country of the names of their certifying authorities. To date only Japan and Sweden have informed the secretariat of same.

1/ Countries or territories which enjoy specific preferences under the Canadian British preferential tariff.

2/ Caribbean Commonwealth countries or territories which enjoy special preferences under CARIBCAN.

3/ Countries or territories which enjoy preferences under the MFA textile products covered by the EEC scheme. In addition all recognized countries as LDCs under the EEC scheme enjoy also preferences under MFA textile products covered by the EEC scheme.

4/ New Zealand grants this country preferential tariff treatment under the South Pacific Regional Economic Cooperation Agreement (SPARTECA).

5/ Even though not belonging to the recognized group of the LDCs, it is considered as an LDC by the interested preference-giving country.

6/ Preference-giving countries grant beneficiary status to different countries of the former Yugoslavia.

7/ Under the Swedish scheme, if they fulfil the notification formalities they will be considered as LDCs.

8/ Not yet recognized as LDCs by the interested preference-giving country.

9/ Japan's GSP scheme designates the beneficiary countries and territories by the names of the countries and the main areas of the territories. Therefore the areas which belong to the beneficiary countries and territories (such as islands), are also the beneficiaries of Japan's GSP scheme. (Based on Japan's classification, the beneficiary countries and territories under Japan's GSP scheme are 131 countries and 25 territories.)

10/ Recognized as Malvinas Islands by Bulgaria.